

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 4655

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the name of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) as a cosponsor of H.R. 4655, my bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 4609, DEPARTMENTS OF
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND
STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RE-
LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION
ACT, 2001

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 529 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 529

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: page 102, lines 15 through 17. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

□ 1315

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), my colleague and my friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During the consideration of this resolution, all time is yielded for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us is an open rule that will allow us to have a full and open and fair debate of the issues contained within H.R. 4690, the Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 2001.

This open rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides one hour of general debate to be equally divided between the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule provides that the bill shall be considered for amendment by paragraph.

The rule waives clause 2 of the rule XXI against provisions in the bill, except as clarified by the rule. Clause 2 of rule XXI prohibits unauthorized or legislative provisions or transfers of funds in an appropriations bill.

The rule authorizes the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The rule permits the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the underlying legislation is very important. H.R. 4690 provides funding for the Departments of Justice, Commerce, and State, as well as funding for the Federal Judiciary.

Very briefly, the Department of Justice is tasked with providing American citizens protection through effective law enforcement.

The Department of Commerce has four basic missions: promoting the development of American business, increasing foreign trade, improving the Nation's technological competitiveness, and encouraging economic development.

The State Department has a mission to advance and protect the worldwide interests and assets of the United States.

Finally, appropriations for the Judiciary cover the Supreme Court as well as lower Federal district courts.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this rule and the underlying legislation will ensure

our Government has adequate funding to fight the war on drugs and crime.

This Republican Congress has a record of success on drug and crime prevention programs contained within this legislation. Under the funding priorities set by these yearly appropriations, our Nation's violent crime rate has decreased for 5 straight years.

In fact, the bill provides an increase of \$1.75 billion over last year's level for the Department of Justice. That is \$128 million more than the President requested.

The total funding for the Department of Justice under this legislation is more than \$20 billion. That number is far too large for us to comprehend. However, each one of us is affected by these programs that are funded by and within this Department.

The program within the Department of Justice that immediately comes to my mind is the "weed and seed" program. Through this program, law enforcement officers receive community-policing training with a special emphasis on mediation skills. Officers are taught to literally pull the weeds, the troublemakers, out of communities and replace them with seeds, law-abiding citizens, which will help a community grow and prosper.

Vicki Martin, a friend of mine, who heads the Ferguson Road Initiative in Dallas, Texas, is our team leader using the weed and seed dollars provided by the Department of Justice. By using this Federal money, Vicki Martin and the Ferguson Road Initiative have successfully increased the quality of life for persons within my congressional district.

Not only does this legislation fund the agencies that make Americans safer at home, it also provides security for Americans serving abroad.

All of us were troubled by the bombings of United States embassies in Africa just a few years ago. A report after those bombings revealed severe security lapses at other U.S. Government facilities abroad also.

This legislation will demonstrate Congress's commitment to protect our overseas posts and employees by providing \$1.06 billion for worldwide security improvements.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take 1 minute to comment on one issue within this bill that is also very important to me.

In light of recent attacks to private sector Web sites, I have become increasingly aware and concerned about the vulnerability of the Federal Government's computer systems to terrorist attack. Tragically, the current administration has failed to address this as a significant threat.

Recently the United States General Accounting Office reported that almost every Government agency is plagued by poor computer security. Specifically, the GAO reports that weaknesses

in computer security at the Defense Department provide computer hackers the opportunity to modify, steal, and destroy sensitive data. The Department of State mainframe computers for domestic operations are also very susceptible to cyber terrorists according to the GAO.

In my view, the lack of attention paid to cyber security by the Clinton-Gore administration is one of the biggest and most glaring examples of mismanagement and is a threat to our national security.

I had wished to offer an amendment to this appropriations measure to address this issue of cyber security. I had hoped that at least \$10 million of the money allocated to the State Department for security improvements would be directed to tighten information security at the Department.

I understand this amendment would constitute legislating on appropriations and would first need to be considered by the appropriate authorizing committee. This being the case, I chose not to offer this amendment to the appropriations bill. However, I am pleased that the gentleman from Kentucky (Chairman ROGERS) has agreed to work with me to see that that important issue is addressed in the coming year.

By avoiding controversial legislative provisions on appropriations bills, the House leadership has moved appropriations bills in a manner consistent with finishing properly by the end of this fiscal year.

Accordingly, I encourage other Members who intend to offer amendments to this appropriations that are legislative in nature to join me in supporting this rule and working to address other issues in their proper context and through the regular order of the House.

Mr. Speaker, with this Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary appropriations bill, the Committee on Appropriations has once again managed to balance a wide array of interests and make tough choices with limited resources. This legislation funds important programs to reflect our national priorities while keeping within the confines of a balanced Federal budget.

I commend the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) for their work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to continue the careful manner in which this legislation was crafted and to support the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule and it will allow for consideration of H.R. 4690.

As my colleague from Texas has explained, this rule will provide for general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

This allows germane amendments under the 5-minute rule, which is the normal amending process in the House. All Members on both sides of the aisle will have the opportunity to offer amendments that do not violate the rules for appropriation bills.

Mr. Speaker, we live in a time of unparalleled economic growth. Never before has any nation experienced the prosperity this country now enjoys. We can afford investing in our future.

However, once again, we are faced with an appropriations bill which does not adequately fund critical Government programs for law enforcement, international diplomacy, civil rights, and scientific research.

This bill cuts the President's request for international peacekeeping by \$241 million. This is shortsighted because money for peacekeeping is an investment in avoiding a more tragic and expensive war.

Provisions in the bill will prevent the United States from paying its full dues in the United Nations. This undercuts our position as a world leader.

The bill reduces the President's request for the Federal Trade Commission by \$30 million. This is at a time when the FTC is launching an investigation, and we are asking them to do this, into the high prices of gasoline in the Midwest at the request of many of us.

The FTC is also in the middle of an investigation of the high prices of prescription drugs. Now is not the time to jeopardize these critical issues.

The bill underfunds Community Oriented Policing Services, gun enforcement initiatives, antitrust enforcement and consumer protection, counterterrorism, antidrug campaigns, and civil rights enforcement.

The bill underfunds Violence Against Women programs. I am especially familiar with the effects of cuts in these programs. In my district, the Artemis Center for Alternatives to Domestic Violence has successfully used these grants to assist victims and reduce domestic violence in the Dayton, Ohio, area. However, cuts in the last few years have threatened the effectiveness of this group.

The list goes on and on.

The Committee on Rules considered a number of Democratic amendments that would increase funding for programs covered under this bill. The Republican-controlled Committee on Rules rejected every one.

Now is the time that we must use the national wealth to invest in the future.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of the rule and the underlying funding of the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill. This bill simply does not provide enough funding for one of the most important crime prevention programs we have today, the COPS program, and it weakens several other important programs, as well.

I remember standing here just last October to speak against last year's CJS appropriations bill because it underfunded the COPS program. It is amazing to me that we must once again have this fight about funding what is a proven, effective, and necessary program to fight crime in our communities. With pork barrel projects funded year after year, I cannot understand why we cannot agree on full funding for the COPS program.

A number of amendments to increase funding for the COPS program will be offered today, and I hope everyone will support them. Because the main principle behind the COPS program is to put officers in this Nation's communities and on the streets, fighting crime in our cities, our suburbs, and our towns.

Currently, over 80 percent of law enforcement agencies employ the community policing philosophy making it the predominant crime fighting strategy in America. I am sure my colleagues have all heard of the excited response from their local police departments when we tell them that they have just received one of the COPS grants.

This program works. On May 12, 1999, the United States Department of Justice and COPS funded the 100,000th officer ahead of schedule and under budget. That is 100,000 officers working on the front lines to protect our communities and our citizens, making a visible difference, and contributing to the drop in crime that has lasted 8 consecutive years.

I support the President's plan to continue the COPS program for an additional 5 years to add up to 50,000 more police officers on the beat.

□ 1330

I support the COPS programs that fund additional prosecutors, cops in schools and training and technology equipment for law enforcement. I cannot support this appropriations bill because it falls far short of the President's request of \$1.3 billion to fully fund the COPS program.

I am a former police officer, a co-chair of the Law Enforcement Caucus and of the Democratic Crime and Drugs Task Force. I have spent years working on law enforcement and crime-related issues, and I am here on the floor today to tell my colleagues that this bill does not do enough. It does not do enough

for the COPS office; it does not do enough to fund crime prosecutions, for violence against women grants, or crime fighting technologies. It weakens the Federal Government's important role in protecting civil rights by cutting funding for the EEOC, the Legal Services Corporation, and the civil rights division. I will vote against this bill because I know we can and we should do better to ensure our communities are safer, our police departments are better equipped, and our individual rights are better protected.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member very much on the Committee on Rules for yielding me this time. I know the hard work that is done by all the Members in this body. It is unfortunate that in this process there could not be more collaboration on the appropriations that could lend themselves to bipartisan support.

This appropriations bill, Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, does not do justice and it is supposed to have oversight over those agencies that are to render justice. It does not do justice. It does not recognize that we are in the most prosperous times of our life, more prosperous than we were ever in the 20th century and now at the beginning of the 21st century we have much to offer the American citizens.

I said just a few days ago that we spend a lot of time talking about tax cuts, but we do not realize that the moneys that we appropriate are really an investment in America's future. They are an investment in America's security. Why for the life of me would we cut this particular appropriations \$2.5 billion less than the President's request? Why would we take a very popular program, one that has worked, one that does not discriminate whether you are in a large inner city or whether you are in a rural hamlet or a village. The Cops On the Beat program overall has proven to be very successful. Over time in the Committee on the Judiciary we have heard testimony after testimony of officers who have come forward from different communities and said, We could not have the kind of patrol and security and outreach to the community if we did not have the Cops on the Beat program. Yet that program is underfunded almost to the extent of extinction.

Then the bill cuts the Legal Services Corporation. Mr. Speaker, I was on the board of the Gulf Coast Legal Foundation in my own community. What those Legal Services Corporation lawyers do around the Nation is they affirm and confirm that all of us are created equal, working families who are low income, who need child support or need help in their family law matters, who need rental assistance or landlord-

tenant issue assistance. These are the kinds of clients that every year we come to the floor and we bash them and we in essence say, "Go get yourself a Fifth Avenue lawyer." And if you can't afford it, forget it. Paupers don't need to come into the courtroom because we're not worried about poor people. I do not understand what the purpose in of cutting the Legal Services Corporation.

This rule, of course, is an open rule, so I guess one would say you should support it. I do not, because frankly we have a situation that promotes a bill that does not answer the concerns of the American people and point of orders against Democratic amendments have not been waived. The digital divide is not taken care of. I for one believe that this was an excellent opportunity that we could provide those resources.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to have a long and vigorous debate on this legislation. I intend to offer amendments dealing with late amnesty. I think we need more dollars to deal with the border patrol. I do appreciate the work of the ranking member and as well the chairman. These issues that we have dealt with and have not been resolved, I hope the Republican majority will waive the points of order and deal with this important crisis that we are facing dealing with thousands of individuals who have been in this country working, but they are still considered illegal immigrants because the INS has not seen fit to remove these problems that have prevented them from applying for legal citizenship. We will have that debate, and I hope that we will have a vigorous debate. I would like my colleagues to support me in those amendments.

Finally, let me say the great disappointment that I have additionally found with this bill along with the other issues that I have cited that although America promotes peace in this Nation and we know that there is strife on the continent of Africa. In fact, I met with the ambassador to the United States from Uganda. I was in the Security Council just a few days ago at the United Nations. Yet this body is cutting \$240 million from the peacekeeping efforts in Sierra Leone. This is wrongheaded and misdirected. We are going in the wrong direction, Mr. Speaker. I hope we can correct this as we move this appropriations process forward.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, now the ranking minority member.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of reasons why I am going to vote against this rule and against this bill. First of all, we just voted on an amendment

that was a nongermane amendment that the Committee on Rules put in order which was offered by a member of the majority side. But now on this bill every single Democratic amendment that was requested to be made in order by the Committee on Rules was denied. That is the procedural reason why I am voting against it.

Secondly, it just boggles my mind. If you take a look at this bill, this Congress just voted to give the 400 richest families in America a \$200 billion tax cut. Now it has to squeeze out all other programs in order to try to keep that commitment to the wealthiest 2 percent of people in this country.

For instance, it says that it is going to slash the Legal Services Corporation, which is the corporation that helps poor people have legal defense when they have a lawsuit. It is insufficient in the area of civil rights. It is certainly destructive in the area of peacekeeping with its budget cuts. We have all Members of this House crying all over the floor about what is happening with gas prices. Yet this bill cuts \$50 million below the request for Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission programs to pursue antitrust actions and other noncompetitive actions in the marketplace.

I would especially like to focus for one moment on that latter issue. On the agriculture subcommittee bill when it was before the Committee on Appropriations, I offered an amendment to try to do something about the monopolistic practices that occur in the food industry, where you have just literally a handful of companies, four or five, who control the majority of processing for poultry, for beef, for pork and for other food products in this country. That works to make farmers serfs rather than farmers; and it does not do anything very helpful for consumers as well. In this bill, we see the same problem.

The primary obligation we have in the capitalist system is to see to it that for consumers and for every business in this country, we have truly competitive marketplaces. You do not have those marketplaces if you do not have the ability of government to check out what practices are endangering those free marketplaces, whether they occur in the computer industry, in poultry processing, you name it.

Yet this bill has whacked the Justice antitrust division; it has whacked the Federal Trade Commission and in the process has made it very difficult for those agencies to pursue their job of keeping the American marketplace a truly competitive marketplace. We have to understand that with this changing economy, we have these huge new corporate entities that are being created overnight, and not just on the Internet. You have got one company that has become so big in the last year, its increase in market capitalization,

its increase, I am talking about Oracle, is larger than the combined market capitalization for Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors combined. We need to have the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission with sufficient resources to attack those problems.

And when we see the oil industry gouging people as they are gouging them today in the Midwest on gasoline prices and we see Members of Congress stumbling over each other to get to the nearest microphone to rise in protest against that, what do we see this body doing? We see them cutting the President's request for the Federal Trade Commission, the agency charged with the responsibility to review not only those anticompetitive market practices but dozens of others by dozens of other companies in the economy.

This bill is totally inadequate to defend the rights of consumers, it is totally inadequate to assure every corporation in America that they are competing on a level playing field, and it is antibusiness when it does that. There is nothing more pro-business than seeing to it that an American entrepreneur or an American corporation has the ability to compete in a real marketplace. This bill denies that. We ought to vote down both the rule and the bill.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the rule to correct a misconception that may be going around the House. I had requested a waiver from the Committee on Rules for an amendment to increase the Legal Services Corporation. I did that because I am troubled every year by the fact that we come to this floor with a very low amount for Legal Services, fully understanding that in the House the amount will go up and in conference the amount will even go higher. So I wanted to avoid us that pain by asking for a waiver from the Committee on Rules. That did not take place. So I will still be presenting an amendment.

However, the amendment, and this is what I want to clarify, will be offsetted. It will have offsets and it will bring us up to \$275 million. So there is a misconception going around the House that we will be presenting an amendment that Members cannot vote for in a bipartisan fashion. That is not correct. The amendment that I will be presenting will allow us to bring for the time being the Legal Services Corporation up to \$275 million, and there will be offsets that I will be presenting.

Also, Members should know that that particular amendment will be part of the early process of the discussion rather than later on.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There are a few things that obviously I need to respond to that have been discussed here in the discussion of the rule. First of all, I do recognize that there are people in Congress who want to spend more and more and more and more and more money. My years in Congress have taught me that virtually every single vote is about more spending or less spending, more rules and regulations or less rules and regulations, and about whether we are going to have a balanced budget or not. I learned a long time ago that you cannot please everybody in this House of Representatives.

But to hear my colleagues say that COPS was underfunded to the point of extinction is an exaggeration that cannot go without an explanation. In fact, the COPS, which is the Community Oriented Policing Services, is funded to the tune of \$595 million. I do not consider that to the point of extinction. I consider that to the point of there was a realistic discussion that we have to live within a balance of how much money we are going to be spending.

We had a vote earlier in the year to determine what the budget would look like. As I recall, not one member of the minority party would even offer the President's budget for consideration or vote on the floor of the House of Representatives.

□ 1345

Yet what they want to talk about over and over is the President's budget, what the President's budget does; and yet not one Democrat would even sponsor the President's bill on this floor.

We do have a Republican bill that passed, and that is the budget that we are working within; and proudly we are going to say that we would not spend a penny of Social Security, and we would make sure that we balance the budget.

Secondly, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) had an opportunity to state that the Federal Trade Commission must have sufficient resources to attack problems like the growing market capitalization of Oracle.

Mr. Speaker, we have just been through another vigorous debate in this country about how another large company like Oracle was treated; they are Microsoft.

Mr. OBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. I will not yield.

Mr. OBEY. That is not what I said.

Mr. SESSIONS. I will quote: "To attack the problems like the growing market capitalization."

Mr. OBEY. Market capitalization, but not Oracle. I was using Oracle as an example of increased market capitalization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) controls the time.

Mr. SESSIONS. I will accept the gentleman's explanation that perhaps he

did not mean Oracle, what the gentleman was talking about was a large company like Oracle when he said that, and I will accept the gentleman's explanation. I do accept the gentleman's explanation.

What I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, is that the Republican Congress is proud of these large companies that employ millions of Americans, and I do understand that. I think these companies get it that this Justice Department would sooner have people like Bill Gates and others to be Germans or Chinese or from another country; they do not want them here in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I will say that I believe that they add not only to the confidence of this country but also the might and the strength that we have of the capitalization, of jobs, of the technology, of e-commerce and are solving problems in our country. I am proud of what this rule does.

I am proud of the balance that we have had in this bill, and I would remind my colleagues that this is an open rule allowing any Member of Congress to offer any germane amendment; and this being the case, I urge my colleagues to support this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 188, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 314]

YEAS—225

Aderholt	Burton	Dickey
Archer	Buyer	Doolittle
Armey	Callahan	Dreier
Bachus	Calvert	Duncan
Baker	Camp	Dunn
Ballenger	Campbell	Ehlers
Barr	Canady	Ehrlich
Barrett (NE)	Castle	Emerson
Bartlett	Chabot	English
Barton	Chambliss	Eshoo
Bass	Chenoweth-Hage	Everett
Bateman	Coble	Ewing
Bereuter	Coburn	Fletcher
Biggert	Collins	Foley
Bilbray	Combest	Fossella
Bilirakis	Condit	Fowler
Bliley	Cooksey	Franks (NJ)
Blunt	Cox	Frelinghuysen
Boehlert	Crane	Gallely
Boehner	Cunningham	Ganske
Bonilla	Davis (VA)	Gekas
Bono	Deal	Gibbons
Brady (TX)	DeLay	Gilchrest
Bryant	DeMint	Gillmor
Burr	Diaz-Balart	Gilman

Goode	McCarthy (NY)	Schaffer
Goodlatte	McCrery	Sensenbrenner
Goodling	McHugh	Sessions
Goss	McInnis	Shadegg
Graham	McIntosh	Shaw
Granger	McKeon	Shays
Green (WI)	Metcalfe	Sherwood
Greenwood	Mica	Shimkus
Gutknecht	Miller (FL)	Shows
Hall (TX)	Miller, Gary	Shuster
Hansen	Mollohan	Simpson
Hastings (WA)	Moore	Sisisky
Hayes	Moran (KS)	Skeen
Hayworth	Morella	Smith (MI)
Hefley	Myrick	Smith (NJ)
Herger	Nethercutt	Smith (TX)
Hill (MT)	Ney	Souder
Hilleary	Northup	Spence
Hobson	Norwood	Stearns
Hoekstra	Nussle	Stenholm
Horn	Ose	Stump
Hostettler	Oxley	Sununu
Houghton	Packard	Sweeney
Hulshof	Paul	Talent
Hunter	Pease	Tancredo
Hutchinson	Peterson (PA)	Tauzin
Isakson	Petri	Taylor (NC)
Istook	Pickering	Terry
Jenkins	Pitts	Thomas
Johnson (CT)	Pombo	Thornberry
Johnson, Sam	Porter	Thune
Jones (NC)	Portman	Tiahrt
Kasich	Pryce (OH)	Toomey
Kelly	Quinn	Trafficant
King (NY)	Radanovich	Upton
Kingston	Ramstad	Vitter
Knollenberg	Regula	Walden
Kolbe	Reynolds	Walsh
LaHood	Riley	Wamp
Largent	Rogan	Watkins
Latham	Rogers	Watts (OK)
LaTourette	Rohrabacher	Weldon (FL)
Lazio	Ros-Lehtinen	Weldon (PA)
Leach	Roukema	Weller
Lewis (CA)	Royce	Whitfield
Lewis (KY)	Ryan (WI)	Wicker
LoBiondo	Salmon	Wilson
Lucas (OK)	Sanford	Wolf
Manzullo	Saxton	Young (AK)
Martinez	Scarborough	Young (FL)

NAYS—188

Abercrombie	DeLauro	Kennedy
Ackerman	Deutsch	Kildee
Allen	Dicks	Kilpatrick
Andrews	Dingell	Kind (WI)
Baca	Dixon	Klink
Baird	Doggett	Kucinich
Baldacci	Doyle	LaFalce
Baldwin	Edwards	Lampson
Barrett (WI)	Etheridge	Lantos
Becerra	Evans	Larson
Bentsen	Farr	Lee
Berkley	Fattah	Levin
Berman	Forbes	Lewis (GA)
Berry	Ford	Lipinski
Bishop	Frank (MA)	Lofgren
Blagojevich	Frost	Lowey
Blumenauer	Gejdenson	Lucas (KY)
Bonior	Gephardt	Luther
Borski	Gonzalez	Maloney (CT)
Boswell	Gordon	Maloney (NY)
Boucher	Green (TX)	Markey
Boyd	Gutierrez	Mascara
Brady (PA)	Hall (OH)	Matsui
Brown (OH)	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (MO)
Capps	Hill (IN)	McDermott
Capuano	Hilliard	McGovern
Cardin	Hinchey	McIntyre
Carson	Hinojosa	McKinney
Clay	Hoefel	McNulty
Clayton	Holden	Meehan
Clyburn	Holt	Meeks (NY)
Conyers	Hooley	Menendez
Costello	Hoyer	Millender
Coyne	Inslee	McDonald
Cramer	Jackson (IL)	Miller, George
Crowley	Jackson-Lee	Minge
Cummings	(TX)	Mink
Danner	Jefferson	Moakley
Davis (FL)	John	Moran (VA)
Davis (IL)	Johnson, E. B.	Nadler
DeFazio	Jones (OH)	Napolitano
DeGette	Kanjorski	Neal
Delahunt	Kaptur	Oberstar

Obey	Sabo	Thompson (CA)
Olver	Sanchez	Thompson (MS)
Ortiz	Sanders	Thurman
Owens	Sandlin	Tierney
Pallone	Sawyer	Towns
Pascarell	Schakowsky	Turner
Pastor	Scott	Udall (CO)
Payne	Serrano	Udall (NM)
Pelosi	Sherman	Velazquez
Peterson (MN)	Skelton	Visclosky
Phelps	Slaughter	Waters
Pickett	Smith (WA)	Watt (NC)
Pomeroy	Snyder	Waxman
Price (NC)	Spratt	Weiner
Rahall	Stabenow	Wexler
Reyes	Stark	Weygand
Rivers	Strickland	Wise
Rodriguez	Stupak	Woolsey
Roemer	Tanner	Wu
Rothman	Tauscher	
Rush	Taylor (MS)	

NOT VOTING—21

Barcia	Engel	Meek (FL)
Brown (FL)	Filner	Murtha
Cannon	Hyde	Rangel
Clement	Kleczka	Roybal-Allard
Cook	Kuykendall	Ryun (KS)
Cubin	Linder	Vento
Dooley	McCollum	Wynn

□ 1407

Ms. WOOLSEY changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SHOWS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4690, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 529 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4690.

□ 1409

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4690) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, with Mr. HASTINGS of Washington in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 11 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we present to you H.R. 4690, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and the Federal Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year 2001. This bill provides funding, Mr. Chairman, for the largest variety of Federal agencies of any bill. The impact ranges from safety on our streets, to the conduct of diplomacy around the world, even to predicting the weather from satellites in outer space. So we will have a chance to talk about a big chunk of the Federal Government when we talk about this bill.

The bill requires a very delicate balancing of needs and requirements. We continue in the bill to recognize the very tight funding restraints under which we are required to live because of the 1997 Balanced Budget Act. At the same time, we must keep in mind the most fundamental needs of our Nation, and we have to provide sufficient funds to ensure that those needs are met.

This bill recommends, Mr. Chairman, a total of \$34.9 billion in discretionary spending, and that is within our allocation from the Congress and the full committee. Within that limited allocation, we focused funding on priority areas to maintain our investments and to address key priorities, including maintaining our efforts in the war on crime and drugs by fully funding current operations for Federal law enforcement and the courts, as well as the growing detention needs in our prisons and our INS detention centers.

We maintain our crime fighting partnership with States and our localities to ensure that they have the tools they need to fight the war on crime and drugs, as well as the emerging threats of domestic terrorism; and we all know that it is in our local communities and in our States where the biggest war on crime and drugs and terrorism has to take place.

We maintain other important programs at current operating levels, including the weather service, weather satellites, trade promotion, law enforcement, State Department operations and small business assistance programs, as well as to provide full funding to complete the Decennial Census.

We continue and we strengthen our efforts to provide the most secure environment possible for our diplomatic personnel as they carry out their vital work overseas. We strengthen our efforts to address the growing crisis in